IN THE CLAIMS

Please replace all previous claims with the Listing of Claims below.

Claims 1-46 (canceled).

47. (currently amended) A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication comprising administering a compound to an HBV-infected patient, wherein the compound inhibits Src kinase activity that is enhanced in a cell infected with HBV relative to a same cell type not infected with HBV, wherein said compound is a small organic molecule or decreases the activity of a non-virally encoded cellular protein, with the proviso that if the compound is an antisense molecule, it is an antisense molecule to a Src kinase family member.

48. (currently amended) A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication in a cell comprising contacting a HBV-infected cell with a compound that inhibits Src kinase activity that is enhanced relative to a same cell type not infected with HBV, wherein said compound is a small organic molecule or decreases the activity of a non-virally encoded cellular protein, with the proviso that if the compound is an antisense molecule, it is an antisense molecule to a Src kinase family member.

49. (previously presented) The method of Claim 47 or 48 wherein said compound that inhibits said Src kinase activity that is enhanced is evaluated by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound;

b) determining the level of Src kinase activity,

wherein reduced Src kinase activity in cells expressing HBx contacted with said compound as compared to cells expressing HBx not contacted with said compound indicates that enhanced Src kinase activity has been inhibited.

50. (previously presented) The method of claim 49 wherein said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase as evaluated by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a Src kinase with said compound; and

b) determining the level of Src kinase activity,

wherein activity of Src kinase contacted with said compound that is not reduced as compared to activity of Src kinase not contacted with said compound indicates that said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase.

51. (currently amended) A method for treating HBV infection, comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits activation of Src kinase, wherein said compound decreases HBx-mediated activation of Src kinase in a cell-based assay, with the proviso that if the compound is an antisense molecule, it is an antisense molecule to a Src kinase family member.

52. (currently amended) A method for inhibiting HBV replication comprising contacting an HBV-infected cell with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that inhibits activation of Src kinase, wherein said compound decreases HBx-mediated activation of Src kinase in a cell-based assay, with the proviso that if the compound is an antisense molecule, it is an antisense molecule to a Src kinase family member.

53. (previously presented) The method of claim 51 or 52 wherein said cell-based assay comprises:

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound;

b) determining the level of Src kinase activation,

wherein reduced Src kinase activation in cells expressing HBx contacted with the compound as compared to cells expressing HBx not contacted with the compound indicates that HBx-mediated activation of Src kinase has been decreased.

54. (previously presented) The method of claim 53 wherein said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase as evaluated by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a Src kinase with said compound; and

b) determining the level of Src kinase activity,

wherein activity of Src kinase contacted with said compound that is not reduced as compared to activity of Src kinase not contacted with said compound indicates that said compound inhibits a Src kinase signaling cascade component other than Src kinase.

55. (new) The method of claim 47, in which the compound is an antisense molecule to a Src kinase family member selected from at least one of the group consisting of antisense molecules to Ras, Raf, MAPK kinase, C-Myc and cyclin dependent kinase or the compound is a dominant negative mutant protein selected from at least one of Fyn, Ras, Raf, MAPK kinase, MAPK and Myc dominant negative mutant proteins.